

swindling, cloaked with the colors of national patriotism.

—AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK AT ALBANY.



Elliot Danforth Watching German Paraders Arriving at Cooper Union.

TWO M'CULLAGH MEN DRAW REVOLVERS.

Election Superintendent Says They Had to Do So to Save Their Lives.

"Two of my deputies were compelled to draw their pistols today in defence of their lives."

This statement was made by Superintendent McCullagh to a Journal reporter yesterday afternoon. He mentioned it in connection with an assertion that his men had detected two letter carriers who had registered illegally, and intimated that the residences of the letter carriers were on the lower East Side.

The inference gained from his conversation was that the deputies had been compelled to draw their pistols while accumulating evidence against these letter carriers. He was asked to furnish the names of the deputies and the circumstances surrounding the alleged attempt on their lives, but refused to do so. He said that he had heard of it over the telephone, and was sorry that he mentioned it. But he practically admitted that the deputies had drawn their pistols on the lower East Side.

No report of such an occurrence has reached the police, but it is an indication that the possibility of trouble on Election Day between the Democratic election officials and the voters on one side and the McCullagh deputies on the other, have reached the proportions of a probability in the Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts, the leaders of which are, respectively, Timothy Sullivan and Martin Engel.

In the Sixth District the registration was increased over that of last year, but Superintendent McCullagh had stated that he would cut it down 1,500. The Eighth District, which has been Republican, has been promised as a factor in the Democratic column by Leader Engel, and to Mr. McCullagh has directed attention most penetrating.

Police Find No Colonization.

As an indication of his animus, it may be proper to mention that a list of eighty-six lodging houses, in which he prophesied colonization, was sent to the Police Board on October 20. All of these were in the districts of Sullivan or Engel, and the investigation made by the Police Department shows that his prophecies were without basis of fact.

In the letter accompanying the list Superintendent McCullagh said that he had been reliably informed "that colonization has been practiced" in the building the numbers of which he appended in a separate list. These buildings are nearly all in Allen, Eldridge and Chrystie streets, with a few in Livingston, Broome, Forsyth, Stanton and Bayard streets.

After the completion of registration—for the registration books were the only check available to the police either to substantiate or to disprove Mr. McCullagh's assertions—Chief Devery, to whom Mr. McCullagh's letter and list had been referred by the Police Board, instructed Inspector Adam A. Cross, of the First District, to make an investigation.

The result of the investigation was made known yesterday. Out of the list of eighty-six houses in which Mr. McCullagh asserted that colonization had been practiced, it was found that from twenty-two not a voter had been registered—in other words, over 25 per cent of the houses which Mr. McCullagh had said sheltered a swarm of illegal voters, sheltered no vote at all.

The total registration from the sixty-four houses remaining was 282, of which two registrations were found by the police to be irregular.

The figures obtained from the registration books and verified by the police show that in the most thickly settled portion of the city, picked out by Mr. McCullagh as a hotbed of floaters and illegal voters, the registration averages about four voters to a house.

The common average in a tenement district is twelve voters to a house.

In the persons guilty of registration warrants have been obtained by the police, and the persons guilty will be arrested as soon as they can be found, or will be apprehended at the polls on election day if they attempt to vote.

The figures contained in this report of Chief Devery, submitted to the Police Board yesterday were shown to Superintendent McCullagh, who said that the investigation conducted by the policemen had not been thorough.

McCullagh Disputes Police.

"I notice here," he said, "that in the report of Chief Devery his policemen have found that there were nine legal registrations from the house at No. 102 Allen street. This is not correct, and I know it."

"I have in my possession warrants for two men registered in that house—John Murphy and William O'Brien—who never lived there, and I have secured the arrest of Samuel Spivack, the Tammany Hall Election Inspector in that district, on a charge of attempting to colonize voters in the house. Spivack is out on \$500 bail."

As evidence against Spivack, Superintendent McCullagh produced a copy of an affidavit made by Max Landowsky, who swears that he has been the housekeeper of the building at No. 102 Allen street since October 3 last. Landowsky further swears that Spivack met him in a saloon in Broome street, and in the deconal way peculiar to district leaders, informed him that there were two men, O'Brien and Murphy, colonized at his house, and that he was to say so if anybody made inquiries.

The well-known propensity of men committing an illegal act to tell about it to total strangers makes Mr. Landowsky's affidavit of particular effect.

"After all," said Mr. McCullagh, "in sending this letter and list to the Police Board, I was actuated solely by the desire to prevent colonization and illegal registration. The report of Chief Devery shows that this object was accomplished."

"But," he was told, "the investigation of Chief Devery was not made until after the registration was completed, and in all but two instances he has confirmed the registration."

"That just shows," said the Superintendent, "what I said."

What the police authorities have been waiting for right along was sprung yesterday by Superintendent McCullagh, namely, a demand upon the police force for assistance in carrying out the provisions of the Force bill. Knowing Mr. McCullagh so well, they had been able to tell about the day upon which he would spring his final sensation, and they did not miss it.

He Demands Police Aid.

The Police Board received a communication from Superintendent McCullagh yesterday morning, dated November 3. It set forth that he had accumulated a mass of evidence upon which Magistrates had issued warrants for the arrest of persons charged with violating the Penal Code relating to crimes against the election franchise. The warrants already granted, he announced, were numerous, and from information in his possession he expected many more of them.

From this Superintendent McCullagh drifted into an exposition of the provisions of the law, authorizing him to call upon any person or public officer for assistance, follows it up with a notification that he needed the aid of the Police Department in the service of warrants.

"I, therefore," he wrote, "formally demand that such aid shall be given to me and to my deputies, and I shall deliver into your custody, at an early date, such number of

GERMANS ROUSED BY RAINES AND FORCE LAWS.

Thousands Gather In and About Cooper Union to Protest Against the Iniquitous Measures of Oppression, and Declare for Van Wyck.

Staid old Cooper Union was the storm centre of a wild and tumultuous outburst of Democratic enthusiasm last night. The German Democracy gathered inside and outside the building and cheered themselves hoarse over the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Elliot Danforth, who made a speech in the large hall; over denunciations of the Raines law, in which respect the resolutions adopted by the meeting were very strong; over the brazen bands and shouting delegations from all parts of Manhattan who kept arriving at the meeting all night long. Only those who could get inside the building confined themselves to cheering. The thousands who gathered on the outside yelled a welcome to the marching arrivals from East Side, West Side and all around the town. They yelled with delight and enthusiasm when bombs were exploded and cannon fired. They got in the way of the cable cars and the trolley cars, and it was a question which side of Cooper Union's walls was more fiercely assaulted by noisy and genuine old-time Democratic enthusiasm.

When it was half an hour before the time for the meeting to begin there was no more room in the hall. There were American flags and American pennants and shields on the walls and draping the platform. Every man who could get inside the hall, and American flag in his chair, which he proceeded to wave every time the excitement broke out afresh. And there was scarcely a quiet moment.

The band started it. It persisted in playing "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" and "Dixie," and the vast audience of German-Americans seemed to think these were the only make more noise and more after their repetition over and over again. Then there entered the district associations from the West Side, the Thirtieth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-third Assembly District clubs. They had met at Wendel's Hall, on West Forty-fourth street, and marched down from First avenue, and headed by Captain Louis Wendel and fifty mounted men. Not one-tenth of the marchers were able to get into the hall, but the band was heard and the banners were recognized and the cheering was like the noise of a boiler shop.

At 8 o'clock Elliot Danforth appeared on the platform and the audience cheered him and waved their flags and stood up so they could hear him. He spoke for a moment. They had barely settled down for a moment's rest when Congressman William Sulzer walked on the stage and the crowd went wild again.

Prominent Men There.

Philip Schmitt called the meeting to order, and Tax Commissioner W. F. Grell was made permanent chairman. County Clerk William Schmeider and Ferdinand Levy were among the many well-known men who sat on the crowded platform, and the list of vice-presidents included the names of Herman Sulzer, president of the United German Societies; Register Isaac Promme, Captain Louis Wendel, Ernst Beatus, Hugo Schmeider, August Blank, Carl Aschenbrand, Felix Schwarzhild, Max Stern, Meyer Elias, H. C. Kaplan, Edward Stumm and John W. Fleck. Dr. John Muth, Henry

Koch, Michael Heumann and 400 other prominent German-Americans, Charles L. Miller and Max Bekman were made secretaries.

Before the meeting proper had been under way more than five minutes the crowd started its noisy enthusiasm again when Ernst Beatus offered a set of ringing resolutions. The resolutions denounced the canal steal, extravagance in State affairs, unnecessary offices and the Force law with its bonde of armed thugs.

Raines Law Denounced.

Of the Raines law the resolutions said: "The Republican party and its candidate for Governor have declared the Raines law to be the best and fairest excise measure that could have been adopted in spite of the fact that the same is in violation of the principle of home rule; that it unjustly taxes the cities for the benefit of the hayseeds; that it tends to further the crime of bribery; that it is a gross violation of the principle of home rule; that it has ruined hundreds of families and has driven thousands of people out of work, while the tyrannical and one-sided enforcement of the provisions of the law has resulted in bringing misfortune and misery upon thousands of small salaried people, especially German nationality."

Of Colonel Roosevelt, the resolutions said: "He represents in himself a platform of everything that is offensive and unsatisfactory to the great mass of conservative citizens and taxpayers, of which our foreign born population constitute so large a percentage. Furthermore, the Republican candidate has shown himself in his previous public career as erratic, unreliable and one-sided, as a man who follows the letter rather than the spirit of the laws, no matter how obvious they may be."

"Therefore," the resolutions said in conclusion, "He it resolved that we, German-American citizens and taxpayers in mass meeting assembled, consider that to best promote and further our interests, to safeguard our business affairs and to secure the just, equal and liberal interpretation and execution of the laws, we must strive for the success of the Democratic ticket, and how far we are prepared to go to that end, we hereby most heartily ratify the same."

At 10 o'clock the crowd on the platform and the audience cheered him and waved their flags and stood up so they could hear him. He spoke for a moment. They had barely settled down for a moment's rest when Congressman William Sulzer walked on the stage and the crowd went wild again.

Mr. Danforth Ceered.

Elliot Danforth, who was the first speaker, got a splendid reception, and when the crowd had remained quiet long enough to give earnest attention to his brief speech, they went into more cheering over the arrival of two more torchlight parades. The clubs from the Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth districts had marched down from First avenue, and headed by Captain Louis Wendel and fifty mounted men. Not one-tenth of the marchers were able to get into the hall, but the band was heard and the banners were recognized and the cheering was like the noise of a boiler shop.

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The abolition of local excise boards and the delegation of their powers to grant licenses to a State department, was denounced. The idea that money received for saloon licenses in New York City must be turned over to the State to help support the hayseed sections was condemned. It was asked why shouldn't the State dip its fingers into other sources of New York's revenue, the money received and collected for dock rentals for instance. The fanatical enforcement of the liquor laws to the exclusion of every other law, while Roosevelt was the head of the Police Board, was commented upon severely.

Mr. Danforth told his audience that his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Lutzer, who was at the head of the Lutheran Church in this country for ten years, was born in Bavaria, and he therefore had good German blood in his veins, and was proud of it. The candidate had to speak at a meeting in Harlem, and hurried away after talking only a few minutes.

Dr. August French delivered a speech in German after Mr. Stahl. At the two over-flow meetings outside the building, speeches were made by Messrs. Schmitt, Von Frank, H. Schmeider, M. Bekman, C. O. Wagner, Ernst Beatus, Charles Miller, Bernard Schmeider and others.

Civil Justice Henry W. Goldfoyle came into the hall and told the sheltered audience about the cheerful crowd in the open air outside. He said no one who was present at the night's remarkable demonstration could doubt that the hearts of all German patriotic citizens had gone out for the other side of the Democratic ticket. Then, when there was a lull in the cheering—for last night's crowd never stopped cheering for the Force law and the Raines law and told of Colonel Roosevelt's plea for votes at Spangenberg. The Colonel begged that every effort be made to elect a Republican Legislature in order that these laws should not be repealed. The repeal of the Raines law, the Republican candidate said, would lower the tone of public morals.

Senator Thomas F. Grady said he remembered Colonel Roosevelt as the tough rider of Mulberry street, when he hired little boys and girls as spies; when he spied on his own policemen; when he closed up delicatessen stores and arrested foreign girls. He declared that these laws should not be repealed, but that the Raines law should be repealed. The repeal of the Raines law, the Republican candidate said, would lower the tone of public morals.

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Theodore Roosevelt Reviewing Italian Parade at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS IN TWO BOROUGHES.

Big Ovation in Clermont Avenue Rink—Ends the Day by Reviewing a Parade.

With voice husky from prolonged exertion and eyes sunken from loss of sleep, Colonel Roosevelt was whirled past hasty pretty much all over Brooklyn last night.

He spoke at five widely separated points to five widely different kinds of listeners in two hours. He wound up an eventful day by reviewing an Italian parade from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Altogether it was a night full of red and skyrockets.

The speeches were not long, but Mr. Croker was gibbered, Tammany Hall was excoriated, the judiciary was defended, canal promises were made, the financial question was skinned over, and those who had come to hear the Rough Rider were satisfied.

Colonel Roosevelt began the labors of the day with an address to half a thousand Brooklyn real estate men at the Real Estate Exchange in Montague street, at 4 o'clock. The Rough Rider's voice had recovered somewhat from the demands made upon it in Troy and Albany, and he appeared to be in fine fettle. The meeting was a short one, and Colonel Roosevelt clung to the subject matter of the set speeches which he has made on all his tours.

Dined With Woodruff.

After the meeting he was driven to the home of Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, on Eighth avenue, where he took dinner. At 6:30 he started for Schuylker's Hall, in Flatbush avenue, where he was scheduled to speak at 7:30 p. m.

The Republican candidate was five minutes ahead of time, but he found 1,500 people crowded in and about the hall. Loud and long were the cheers that greeted the self-made man of San Juan as he swung through the crowd on his way to the stage.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. George E. Waldo, who introduced Colonel Roosevelt without ceremony. His speech was practically the same one delivered to the real estate men earlier in the evening. Here and there during his remarks he was interrupted by wild-eyed voters who stopped the proceedings in order to ask if anything was the matter with Teddy.

The party piled into carriages and wildly pursued by a detachment of newspaper men, he sped to the next hall, where a crowd of 2,000 were waiting. The meeting was presided over by Silas B. Dutcher. Before Colonel Roosevelt could get started on his speech, somebody with a stentorian voice yelled: "What's the matter with Teddy?"

Colonel Roosevelt turned quick as a flash, and cried: "What's the matter with Brooklyn?" From all over the hall rolled the vast cheer: "You are all right, and so is Brooklyn."

More Canal Promises.

At this place Colonel Roosevelt reiterated his promise to see that the canal funds were investigated and righted—"if, etc." Again into outer darkness rushed the campaigning party and away in the jolting carriages to Sackett Hall, where 1,000 people were waiting.

Everybody had small flags on long sticks and the moment they caught sight of the Rough Rider a shower of white and blue orchids flashed over the heads of the crowd.

It was several minutes before Colonel Roosevelt could make himself heard. When at last his voice reached the back rows he was urging his hearers to vote against ring rule. He appealed not only to Republicans but to Democrats, who, he said, were bound for many reasons to vote against him.

In the Athenaeum Hall, where Colonel Roosevelt was booked to speak at 8:45 p. m., there were 1,500 people, two-thirds of whom were Republicans. Here Colonel Roosevelt dared his opponents to discuss national issues and improved his audience to vote against Tammany Hall.

Big Crowd at Clermont Rink.

It was at the Clermont Avenue Rink that Colonel Roosevelt got the greatest reception of the day, if not of the entire campaign.

Into the big rink 4,000 people were packed. It was a vast Republican stew, boiling over with enthusiasm.

Then there came a glimpse of the square-jawed man on the stage.

For five minutes Colonel Roosevelt stood silent, waiting for the noise to subside. Then he held up an imploring hand. The tumult died away into admiring hushes, and an occasional shrill hallelujah came.

"Ready, you are all right," shouted some body. Then Colonel Roosevelt began his speech with an apology for his voice. He asked the crowd to be quiet while he talked, but the crowd did not seem disposed to do it. They wanted to cheer and cheer and cheer.

"I am glad to have the honor of meeting you tonight," said the speaker. "I am afraid to speak from the same stage any in the presence of a man whom I respect and admire—Mr. Frank Moss, my successor in the Police Department."

He Fats Frank Moss.

"I have always liked Frank Moss. I never knew how much good he had done against him, but now much Mr. Croker disliked him."

After referring to the Democrats in scathing terms, the speaker claimed that the Republicans had not only honesty on their side, but the courage also.

The Colonel Roosevelt got on to the subject of Tammany Hall.

"Tammany," said he, "wishes to get the money of the State as to its honesty."

The one issue upon which my opponent is allowed to speak is the canal.

ifs, More ifs.

"If I am elected Governor I will probe the canal matter to the bottom. If there has been any dishonesty or corruption I will surely punish those who are responsible."

At this point Colonel Roosevelt was interrupted by three cheers, which were given with a will.

"I ask you to remember State issues. The more you think over them the better pleased I will be. One of the greatest State issues at present is Mr. Croker."

"I ask you to vote with us because in this crisis good citizens should uphold the hands of President McKinley."

As Colonel Roosevelt stepped down from the stage, there arose another deafening tumult of cheers.

He was again rushed through the crowd and into his carriage. The next point on his schedule was Webster Hall, Manhattan, where he made a short speech to 2,000 people. Then he went to Chickering Hall, where another 2,000 were gathered.

More than one-quarter of the audience were ladies. In front of the hall, Fifth avenue and Broadway, he opened his address by promising that the Republican party would have one hundred thousand majority from up to the State.

Mr. Payne was followed by the Hon. Howard Conkling, who gave way to General Benjamin F. Tracy. The General received an ovation.